JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STATUS GARDEN, Broadway, -Evadsu, OR THE STATUS NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery -THE ACCUSING OLYMPIC THEATEN, Broadway. -Mr FELLOW CLERK-

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- Tun Inon MASK. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway .- Prasant Penn

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-ALADRIN-FOUR LO-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway -A Living Alli-GATOR-FAT WOMAN-GIANTESS-DIE GRILLE, OR THE CRICKET-BOOKE FAMILY. Open Day and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway — Ethiopias Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—The Streets of New York.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C. - GREENBANNA, THE PALACE OF SOAP HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway. -- SAN FRANCISCO MIN-

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery -- Sam Sharpley's Min-AMERICAN THEATIE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS,

VANNUCHT'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway .- Moving Wax Figures of President Lincoln, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 512 Broadway. -

New York, Monday, June 12, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The State Department at Washington has received in telligence of the formal rescindment by the government of the Netherlands of the order granting belligerent rights to our Southern rebels. Holland is thus the first of the European Powers to take this step.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived at Chicago on Saturday afternoon, and had a most enthusiastic welcome from the people, thousands of whom, in procession, escorted him from the railroad station to the Sanitary Fair building. Generals Sherman, Hooker, Auger and Hazen, Governor Yates and other gentlemen of distinguished position were present. At night General Grant was serenaded. It is said that he will leave Chicago to-night on his return trip to Washington.

The ceremonies of inaugurating the monuments erected on the battle fields of Bull run, to commemorate the two sangulnary and memorable contests which took place there on the 21st of July, 1861, and the 30th of August, 1862, were performed yesterday in the presence of a large assemblago of military and civilians.

On the 3d inst, the government steamer Tristram Shandy, from Fortress Monroe, having on board James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War; Judge Campbell, formerly rebel Assistant Secretary of War and one of the Hampton Roads peace commissioners, and R. M. T. Hunter, late one of the rebel Senators from Virginia, arrived at Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, to which stronghold these man were committed to await their trial for

Orders were received at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, on Friday last, for the release of all rebel prisoners under the rank of captain confined there, after they had taken the oath of allegiance, and on Saturday between thirty and forty of these men, mostly of Mosby's guerillas, were liberated and conveyed to Boston, whence they were furnished with transportation to their homes. Thay generally expressed satisfaction with their treatment while prisoners, and avowed their determination to here-

Mr. W. W. Holden, the new Provisional Governor of North Carolina, arrived at Raleigh from Washington on the 3d inst. The contest and scramble for office under the new order of things in North Carolina has aircady commenced among the politicians of that State, and a number of candidates for the various positions have been put forward. In social and demestic affairs there is of course much clashing and turmell, owing to the new relations towards each other in which the late masters and late slaves have suddenly found themselves placed. Many of the proprietors wish the colored people to continue laboring merely for their subsistence, while the latter domand exorbitant remuneration. General Schofield has recently issued an order at Raleigh prohibiting seizures of cotton or other products held in private hands, removing all restrictions on their purchase and shipment, except by persons in the military service, and directing the Quartermaster's Department to afford all possible facilities for their transportation. At the annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on the 1st inst., the graduating class was composed of only four students.

Mr. Mayo, the Mayor of Richmond, on the 7th inst. for the first time since the capture of the city by the national forces, reassumed the functions of the office, held his court and dispensed justice.

The people of Upper Canada, our Toronto correspondent informs us, are at present much exercised in mind as to whether the Reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. They already realize the severity of the blow which such an event would deal on Canadian enterprise, and it is generally believed that if the treaty should be annulled. the people would endeavor to have their province annexed to the Union.

Blackburn, the alleged yellow fever plotter, and Cleary, the ex-agent of Jake Thompson, will be tried at the ensuing Assizes in Toronto for breach of the neutrality laws. Bennett H. Young, the leader of the St. Albans raiders, ts under ball to answer, at the October Assizes in Toronto, to similar charge.

The First regiment of Vermont cavalry arrived in this city yesterday, and left again for Burlington, Vt., last night.

EUROPEAN NEWS

The stramship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 1st and Greencastle on the 2d inst., with European dates five days later, passed Father Point last evening. The political news by this arrival is of

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to three and one-half per cent. United States five-twenty bonds stood in the London

market at 67 a 67 %.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Washington despatch says that official news from Acapulco, Mexico, to the 9th of May gives the intell gence that on the 11th of April the republican forces under G-neral Regules carried the town of Tacambaro in the State of Michoacan, by storm, and captured the entire imperial garrison and all their artillery, amm nition and stores. A few days before the imperialist

one of their supply trains on the way from Morelia to Pascuaro was captured. Our Selize correspondent states that an emissary has been sent to France to ask the intervention of the Em perer Napoleon in Spanish Honduras,

were def ated at three other towns in the same State, and

The rescued officers, passengers and crew of the steamship Admiral Depont, which was run into and sunk by the British ship Stadacona on the 8th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday night. They report that only eight persons of those on board at the time of the collision are

The government steamship Vanderbilt sailed from this ort yesterday, by way of Sandy Hook, for Newport, R. I. to tow thence to Charleston, S. C., the Monitor rev in tow of the steamer Gettysburg.

The Board of Doleguies of the American Israelites asled in convention yesterday in the Thirty-fourth street synagogue. Representatives were present from the principal congregations of the country. The report of the Executive Committee was read, officers elected, different committees appointed and some other business transacted, when the Board adjourned till this evening.

Charles Wood, proprietor of a grocery and liquor sto at No. 655 Water street, was yesterday committed for examination on suspicion of igniting a fire which was discovered burning on his premises between three and four o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished after doing damage to the extent of about four hundred and fifty dollars. An investigation of the cellar and other parts of the building indicated that extensive pr parations for a fire had been made.

S mon Nagelschmidt, proprietor of a boot and shoe store at 119 Division street, was also arrested and committed for examination on suspicion of setting fire to his place of business. The fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning, but was soon extinguished, and did triffing damage.

As a man and three women were leaving the foot of Pike street last evening in a small boat the flood tide carried them under the stern of a vessel lying at the pier, which the boat struck, instantly capsizing, and all the occupants were thrown into the water, the three women

The following were also among the cases disposed of by the police magistrates yesterday:-About seventy female street walkers of the Fourth ward, arrested by the police on Saturday night, were sentenced to six months each on Blackweil's Island. Morris Duprau and Leonard Ackerson were committed for trial on charge of robbing two discharged soldiers named Edward Couillard and Livingston L. Jones. A man giving his name as George Kein was locked up on charge of breaking into and robbing the house 73 Ninth avenue.

It is said that an extensive plot to rob the banks and exchange offices of Toronto has recently been discovered, and in consequence all those establishments are now Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, the authoress, died in Hart-

ford, Connecticut, on Saturday last, agod seventy-four

The Chase Faction on Negro Suffrage-The Vagabond Sanders on Southern

Two remarkable political manifestoes will be found in another part of this paper. The one is addressed "To the Friends of Humanity and Justice," and comes from the radical negro suffrage faction of which Chief Justice Chase is the chief engineer and Presidential champion; and the other is from the rebel vagabond and outlaw, George N. Sanders, in Canada, addressed "To the Patriots of the South"-i. e., the rebelson Southern rights, and the way to secure those rights by Southern votes. The negro suffrage circular unquestionably lays down the campaign issue of Judge Chase for the Presidency. and we think it quite probable that some such Northern and Southern copperhead and rebel programme as that suggested by Sanders will guide a radical Presidential movement on the other extreme.

The negro suffrage manifesto, emanating doubtless from the getters-up of the late Cooper Institute meeting in honor of General Grant, starts from the text-"Shall colored loyal citizens of the United States be deprived of the vote while it is given to white traitors?" "Shall traitors (whites) be rewarded for their treason by giving them the franchise, while loyal men (the Southern blacks) are punished for their loyalty by taking it away?" These questions are repeated in various modifications, and then follows the assertion that "the proposition to deprive the loyal colored citizens of their vote, and to put over and against them the sole power of the State governments (South) into he hands of rebels, is the great measure of reconstruction proclaimed by President Johnson. The question is next put-"Shall this proposed measure of the present administration be sancand then this call is made upon the people. "Let the people an-

Here we have not only the party and the issue i for a direct fight with the administration, but a declaration of war and an appeal to the people. Then we have numerous quotations from high muthorities in support of negro suffrage, and na merous precedents of its exercise. Nortic and So uth, to show that this extension of the suffrage is not only right and proper, and not at all dan gerous, but that, as things now stand down Son th, it is absolutely recessary for This circular will be sown the public safety . and South, and upon the breadcast North issue presented between the sharply defined al black population of the claims of the loy the war, and the disloyal South through all a very considerable influwhites, it will have ie mind, especially in the ence upon the publ udge Chase is making a tates, and is doing all he tour of the Southern & suffrage in that quarter can in favor of negro bably follow with such His retainers will pro emancipated blacks as appeals to the Southern t of management until may render them difficul of the right to vote. they get the concession rgument presented in There is still this other a support of this concession el whites will carry unconverted Southern rel State, in every shape the vote of every Southern pudiation of the naand form, ir favor of the re ing been settled in tional debt-Jeff.'s debt hav ippi plan of reputhat way, his original Mississ

id programme of So much for the platform at against the ad-Judge Chase for the succession on. When it is ministration of President John ase has a powremembered, too, that Judge Cl llowers in the erful body of electioneering fe e officers and custom houses, internal revent t Johnson, for other Treasury agents, Presiden may find it the unity of his administration, tetice, on ar necessary before long to put in pr. of rotation extensive scale, his tavorite doctrine Abraham The Scriptural maxim upon which Lincoln brought himself into ground as a great political i 1859, against Donglas, was this: house divided against itself canno The unity of the republican party is matter; but the unity of all the machinery of the administration is a s some practical importance, and parti in this great work of reconstruction. Justice Chase and his radical negro st faction are in the way to make some troul the administration camp, and between the races in the South, and in the country at la

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and the President should look into this busin The manifesto of Sanders simply me another political organization in the South another rebellion. He has the same opinion of President Johnson that he and Booth and Con / . pany had of President Lincoln-he is . pany had of President Lincoln—he is I no "tyrant." Sanders does not like him. and sug - ho

gests to the beaten rebels that they perjure themselves freely, and that they call upon their Northern friends to meet them in convention in New York to "organize a great national party, such as will deter the profligate President and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon inoffending men, women, and children," referring, we presume, to the capture of Jeff. Davis and his party. If any thing will serve to turn the scale at Washington in favor of immediate and universal negro suffrage, this programme of Sanders, if attempted, will do it. We suspect that it will be tried.

President Johnson, in view of the difficulties with which he has to grapple, on the right hand and the left, will probably be constrained to call an extra session of Congress. Whatever he may do in the interval to December, in the way of reconstruction, without Congress, will be subject to the question of approval or rejection by Congress. Besides, this whole business of suffrage should now be regulated by an amendment of the federal constitution, and in view of the great political revolution in which we are still involved, there are other constitutional amendments necessary to meet the new order of things before us. For these purposes a convention of all the States would, perhaps, be the best beginning; but even in this view the shortest road to the object leads through an extra session of Congress.

THE FIRE AT NASHVILLE-DESTRUCTION OF Southern Cities .- Our telegrams, published yesterday, gave some details of a terrible fire in Nashville, which destroyed, it is estimated, from eight to ten millions of property. Although the government is a very large loser by this calamity, yet the city itself is a great sufferer. In calculating the cost of the war to the South no estimate has as yet been made of the loss occasioned by the wilful or accidental destruction of property in its cities and towns. We are surprised at this, as it is so much tangible wealth wiped out of existence, and which no effort can replace.

Beginning with Harper's Ferry and ending with Nashville, we have a list of about twenty cities which have been in great part destroyed either by the operations of our arms or by the torch of the incendiary. Let us enumerate them: Harper's Ferry, Hampton, Norfolk, Elizabeth City, Fredericksburg, Pensacola, Grand Guif, Jackson (Miss.), Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Alexandria (La.), Rome, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston, Fayetteville, Petersburg, Richmond, Selma, Montgomery, Mobile, Augusta and Nashville. We might extend the list so as to cover a number of small towns and villages on the Mississippi and elsewhere, but we have specified sufficient to give an idea of the amount of property that has been needlessly sacrificed. Estimating merely the loss sustained by the places we have mentioned it amounts, exclusive of the cotton and public stores burned, to about two hundred and fifty million dollars. It will be a terrible thing for those on whom the calamity has fallen to reflect that the larger portion of this loss has been occasioned by their own suicidal acts. In their madness and rage at being compelled to succumb to the power of the government against which they had causelessly rebelled they chose, in many instances, to apply the torch to their own public buildings and dwellings. Even after the capitulation of several of their capitals the diabolical spirit that animated their leaders sought gratification in the vacless destruction of public and private property. Their fairest cities have been laid waste, not by "the revengeful hand of the Yankee," but by the malignity which preferred to involve whole communities in a common ruin tather than submit with a good late before this bad example was set. To the fact of its falling into our hands early in war it randoubtedly owes its preservation, The reb el leaders have always looked forward to the chances of their recapturing it, and they there fore did not direct against it the diabolical plets which subsequently embraced other ofties, Northern as well as Southern, in their

plans of destruction. It is not, unhappily, on the immediate authors of this unjustifiable sacrifice of property that lts consequences will fall. Those who have directed it are not likely ever again to . have any interest or stake in the communities that they have thus injured. But the property owners themselves are in great part to blame for it. If, when the foul spirit of treason had first begun to raise its head, they had exercised their influence and opposed a bold front to it, they would not now be lamenting over the wreck of all that made life agreeable or valu-

able to them. THE JOILIEST PROPLE IN NEW YORK-Are the returned soldiers who have passed through the hands of the paymaster. They heed not the register of the thermometer a button. The heat has no terrors for these sun-dried heroes, and they go jauntingly about with as much sang froid as if they owned the whole metropolis. It is refreshing to see them enjoying themselves so thoroughly after their arduous campaigns and long privation of the comforts of life. They are quiet, well-conducted and orderly, too, in their jollity, giving no offence to any one. For the present they are sui generis returned soldiers, with all the rollicking habits that belong to that peculiar class; but in a short time they will be absorbed into the common element o civil life, and become sober citizens again, full of splendid reminiscences for the fireside story. and bearing with them through life the proud remembrance that they were once soldiers of the grand army that saved the republic.

THE RUSH TO EUROPE.—The celebrated saying of Bishop Berkely appears to be reversed this summer, for it is eastward that the star of empire is taking its way. All the stars of the Empire City are converging towards Europe, and their satellites in the other cities of the Union are following in the same course. For many years past there has not been so large an exodus to the Old World as at present. Every steamer takes out its living cargo of tourists. The State Department is inundated with applicants for passports. The leading cities of Europe will present a strange contrast to the last four years in the presence of gay Americans, who will appear in throngs, with light hearts, heavy purses and high heads, this season. There will be no class of visitors so courted and petted; for success, we know, is the best passport to society everywhere, and as ve are now the greatest and most successful tion in the world, we shall be regarded as ored guests wherever we go.

The Wealth of the Nation and the Duty

We publish to-day some interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of the United States. It is accompanied by a map showing the subdivisions of the gold-bearing region of North America, as occupied by the great commercial Powers. It will be seen at a glance what portion the United States possess of this invaluable domain, and how far the monarchies of Europe have encroached and are likely to encroach upon this sound specie basis of the republic. Other important statistical statements are included in our article.

The American people will observe from this exposition the vast extent of their gold and silver regions, their immense coal beds and their other mineral resources, which are scarcely as yet developed, and which may be pronounce in every sense of the word, inexhaustible. What is now required is the perfect development of these regions; and this is the precise period in which this question can be appropriately discussed.

We have gone through four years of terrible war. It has been a war that would have exhausted the resources and paralyzed the power of any other people on the face of the globe With us it has had a contrary effect. It has been almost a blessing in disguise; for it has demonstrated the strength of republican institutions, and settled forever those vexed questions which have been a perplexity to our people and statesmen since the foundation of the government. It has unlocked the hitherto prison barred resources of the South, and been to that portion of the nation as good as half a century n the march of enlightened progress. The war has tutored our people in all those elements which go to constitute a great and enduring republic. It has enured them to toil, deprivation, danger and disaster; it has taught them the value of energy, courage and independence; and it has shown them that, both North and South, the same patriotic blood flows through the same veins, and that, again united, they become a fixed and homogeneous people, more strongly riveted together than if they were clasped in bands of steel. The prompt disbanding of the armies of the Union after the surrender of the rebel forces gives confidence to our late foes at home, and the dismantling of our navy gives assurance to foreign nations that the end of the rebellion means peace with the world.

Now, what shall be done with the great mass of men who have by the cessation of hostilities been thrown back upon their old avocations? A great many of them are disinclined to return to the bench, the workshop or the counting room; but, having become accustemed to an independent and adventurous life, they are eager to fill any position that will secure them an honest livelihood untrammeled by the rerestrictions of ordinary business. And now comes spread before them, like a glorious panorama, the silver terraces and the range of gigantic golden mountains stretching from one end of the continent to the other. Here is the field for the exercise of the ripened energies of our young men; here is the domain designed by nature for development at just such hands as theirs; and here is the spot, above-all others, where independence can be secured and a future life of ease and contentment obtained. It is the duty of Americans to see that these rich localities are occupied by themselves, and it is wise in the foreign immigrant to cast his eyes thitherward before he settles down to inevitable toil, followed by disease and death, in the crowded cities.

There is a great demand for mechanics and laborers in all the new States and Territories, at good wages-four dollars a day, in gold. Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and Washington, te say nothing grace to the generous terms offered by us. It of California, require men of muscle in any was well for New Orleans that it had to capitu- number. Here is the theatre for the expansion of American energies and ideas, and here we will find, within a few brief years, a gre ple, moved by all the instincts and impulses of the go-ahead American nation. It is much better, more profitable, healthier and more honorable for our disbanded soldiers to go to our own gold and silver dominions than to engage in senseless and unlawful raids upon the soil of Mexico. That pear will fall into our lap when fully ripe, and all attempts to precipitate that event are, at this time, premature and dangerous. We again invite the attention of our people, as well as that of the strangers coming to our shores, to the valuable information in this connection given in another part of this day's HERALD.

> ARMY PROMOTIONS-GENERAL ORD.-There are ow in progress great changes in the army. There is at once a disbandment and a reor ganization. In the latter process, intended to make the old United States Army fit for the present needs of the country, a great many tardy recognitions of service are likely to be made, and many gallant fellows will get the breveis they have so nobly earned. We hope that in these recognitions General E. O. C. Ord will not be forgotten. We take more especial notice of this officer's claims just now ecause no part of the press has sufficiently noted the last and perhaps greatest of his many brilliant achievements. We allude to the great march by which, in the last operations in Virginia, he succeeded in putting his corps, in accordance with the plans of General Grant, between General Lee and Lynchburg. It was, quite as much as any other single achievement. the one that compelled the surrender of General Lee. Sheridan had before only cavalry there, and Lee was able to drive the cavalry. When he had done so he came upon Ord's infantry, and then for the first time saw how utterly hopeless his position was. The man who marched his troops thirty-six hours to get them in that place, and had them there in time, deserves a very distinct recognition of that 2.50 - 0 At Jan -- 9 service.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."-The famous John Minor Botts has turned up in Richmond. During the war he remained a neutral on his Virginia plantation, dispensing his hospitalities to both sides—a dinner to General Lee yesterday, and a dinner to General Meade to-day. Now Mr. Botts appears in Richmond as the rightful master of ceremonies in the work of reconstruction; but, in demanding that the new State of West Virginia shall be reannexed to the Old Dominion, he is asking too much. He might as well demand the resto ration of Extra Billy Smith as the rightful Governor of the State. Like the loss of her institution of slavery, and the loss of all her contributions of men, money and property to the cause of Jeff. Davis, Old Virginia must make up her mind to the loss of West Virginia as a loss which cannot be repaired. It is a divorce

which cannot be repealed without the con sent of the other party, and the other party FA es Wheeling better than Richmond.

THE BRYTISH ARSPOCRATIC FEELING.-The British aristocracy feel deeply and suffer painfully from the downfall of their American ally and protégé, Jeff. Davis. The London Herald, for instance, of May 26, in a leading article on the folly of the panie in France in reference to Mexico, says that "the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has given the Tennessee rufflan (Andrew Johnson) the power to fulfil his own prophecy. He can say to Napoleon, 'Take your troops away, or I will drive them away; and we suppose that if he does he will be applauded by the French liberals, who, although well knowing that the triumph of the North must be followed by these serious difficulties between it and their own country, have raved with frantic delight over that triumph, just as our English liberals—as bitter enemies as their Freach brethren of their own country and of true liberty—have bailed with joy every victory which precipitated the day in which the blood of gallant Englishmen must flow in des-

perate combat with Yankee mercenaries." This angry rigmarole shows how the wind is blowing on the other side of the water. The liberals there rejoice in our victories as their own. The feudal aristocracy of England howl over them as so many defeats of "true liberty." The apprehended tornade of public opinion is not far behind. "After me," said Louis XV. of France-"after me comes the deluge."

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FAILURE-GENERAL HALLECK THE MAN .- The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have at last, it appears, reached the mystery of General Hooker's failure at Chancellorsville. The have discovered that he was not, during that terrible three days' straggle in a demoralized condition, but wide awake and duly sober; and they have something more to say. They say, in regard to General Halleck, who at that time was general-in-chief at Washington, that had he shown the same zeal and activity in assisting General Hooker that he displayed subsequently in assisting General Meade, the result of the Chancellorsville campaign "would have been far more decisive than it was." Halleck, therefore, as usual, comes in as the Marplot who has spoiled the plans and the hopes of our unfortunate generals in the field. It was a lucky day for the country when Halleck was superseded by General Grant.

THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY-OUR UNION SOLDIERS.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has thrown out a good hint in a special recommendation to the people to give the gallant defenders of the Union in the late war the post of honor in the celebrations of the day, in town and city throughout the State. We submit to Governor Fenton that this would be a good example to fellow, including some special Fourth of July remembrances of the widows and orphans of those brave men of the army and navy whose lives have been given up to save the life of the nation. In the South, we hope, the nation's anniversary may be celebrated in a reunion between Unionists and repenting rebels, which will do much to reclaim the old devotion of the Southern people to "the old flag." North and South, "the glorious Fourth" of the year of grace and peace 1865 ought to be such a national jubilee as the world has never known since the occupation of the promised land by the children of Israel.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Collision in Yazon River Between the Steamers Poland and Idaho-The Poland Sunk and Ten or Twelve Lives Lost-Arrest of an Individual Supposed to Have Caused the Explosion at Mo-

Carno, June 11, 1865. The steamer Kate Hart, from h with four hundred bules of cotton for Evansville and

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has been re

The steamers Poland and Idaho collided in Yazoo rive

on the 3d inst. The Poland was sunk, and ten or twelve

ives were lost. Morgan, the robol who last year shot General Canby,

as been arrested. New Orleans advices of the 6th instant state that ar portant clue to the cause of the late disastrous sion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained. A man amed Wall has been arrested at Mobile charged with eing implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night provious to the explosion placed torpedoes between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel

major, who threatened them with instant death if they isobeyed or offered to resist; and that the major after wards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement.

Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms of

the Custom House, so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others were found concealed in the dosks in he same building.

General Warren has resigned his commission as major general of volunteers, and has been succeeded in the command at Vicksburg by General Osterhans.

Obstuary. DEATH OF MRS. LYDIA H. SIGO Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, a poetess who has adde tive poems to the literature of the country, and who was familiarly called the "Hemans of America," died on the 10th inst., at Hartford, Conn., aged seventyfour years. Her health had long failed her from weak ness natural to her advanced age. Mrs. bigourney was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 1, 1791. Her maiden name was Huntley. In 1810 she was engaged in teaching at Norwich, but in 1814 removed to Hartford where she opened a large select school for young ladies where she opened a large select school for young ladies and met with great success. While thus engaged she attracted the attention and admiration of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman of great artistic and literary taste and large means, with whose assistance she was enabled in 1825 to publish her first volume, "Moral Pieces, in Prose and Verse." Since that time she has published about fifty volumes of prose and poetry. In 1819, when twenty eight years old, she married Charles Sigourney, Esq., of Hartford, a prominent merchant and banker. In 1840 Mrs. Sigourney visited Europe, and two years after published her "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands."

THE BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY.—This compilation of names and facts in relation to Brooklyn has just been published by Messrs. J. Lain & Co. It contains about one hundred pages, and some ten thousand more names than the edition for last year contained. This shows a decided increase in the number of the inhabitants of the city of Brooklyn, and is also in a measure due to the non-ex-istence of the draft, which interfered with the complete ness of the last issue, many persons refusing to furnish the desired information. The Directory is generally cor rect, and its compilation and arrangement of matter seem to have been entrusted to competent and careful hands. It is sold at the usual price.

Personal Intelligence.

The youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was married at St. John's (Episcopal)' church, in Hartford, Conn., Wednesday morning, to a wealthy Episcopal clergymen from Boston. The bride was beautifully attired in white siik, with a veil of illusion and wreath of orange flowers. Her father and mother stood up with her, Mrs. Stowe being dressed in black sitk, with white bugles, and wearing a white lace hat trimmed with gre n eathers, and a white lace shaw! A rich carpet was laid from the carriage steps across the sidewalk to the church door. The ceremony was performed by Bashop Clark, of Rhode Island. A large party of the Beecher family was present, including the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn.

MEXICO.

Republican Victories in the State of Michoacan.

Tacambaro and Its Entire Imperial

Garrison Captured,

&c.,

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865. Official news from Acapulco dated the 9th of May ombraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Ha vana:—General Begules, with a part of the First division of the Central National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tatambaro, in the State of Michoacan, on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison including two hundred Belgians, together with their am munition, artiflery, &c. A few days before the national forces captured a train with supplies and ammunation sent from Moreita to Passunso, and defeated the French forces at Purnandiro, Cuitso and Zinapearo, all in the State of Michoacan. General Arteaga, the commanderin-chief of the centre, had taken the field, having recovered from his wounds.

Sympathy in California for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1865. A large and enthusiastic meeting to sympathize with Mexico was held here on the night of the 1st. Spacehes were made and resolutions passed favoring the entercement of the Mource detrine. The Mêxican Generals Ochoa and Vega and the Mexican Consul were present, and were heartily cheered. Gen. Ochoa made a speech. Gen. Wright, acting for Major General McDowell, com

manding the Department of the Facilic, lately wrote a letter, which has been published, in answer to inquiries as to what arms and organizations would be permitted to leave for Mexico, in which he expressed sympathy for the republic of Mexico, but says, for the present, until the government shall annuance as determination to maintain inviolate the great doctrine so dear to every American heart, that no organization will be allowed; neither will armed men be permitted to have our sho for any foreign port.

GENERAL GRANT AT CHICAGO

Grand Ovation to the Lieutenant Gene ral-He Returns to Washington Immediately, &c.

Curcago, June 10, 1855. Lieutenant General Grant arrived to day at half past twelve o'cleck. He was met at the depat of the Michigan Southern Radroad by the Mayor, the Common Council, the Board of Trade, a band of music, a military cort, General Hooker and staff and thousands of citizens. When the train arrived a salute of fifteen gans was fired

by a battery from Camp Douglas. His reception was the grandest ovation ever paid by Chicago to any living man. He was exported to the Sa tary Fair building on horseback, and was there met by thousands of people who greeted him with deafening shouts. The ladies showered boquets along his path. General Hooker made the welcoming speech and General Grant bowed has compliments, but said he made no speeches, and called on ex-Governor Yalos to speak for him. Governor Ystes spoke briefly and eloquently. General Sherman being on the stand was called out and said a few words.

General Grant leaves next Monday night for Wash

The fair is well attended. The week's receipts thus far are \$185,000: Generals Grant, Sherman, Hooker, Augur and Hazen are all at the Trement House. General Grant was serounded this evening at the Trumont, after returning from the fair,
The weather is cool. Heavy rain feel yesterday.

THE LOSS OF THE ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Additional Particulars-Eight Persons Missing, &c.
Boxton, June 11, 1868.

The officers, crew and passengers of the steamer A miral Dupont arrived here on Saturday night. Purser Morse reports.—Left New York on the 7th for Fortress Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at twen ty minutes past fourse'clock the next morning in a dense fog saw ship Stadacom steering nearly in an opposite di-rection; put wheel hard a starboard, stopped engine and reversed them-to avoid collision; before the steamer could lose her way the two vessels came violently into collision, and our starboard bow was stove in; found the steamer was settling down by the head very fast, and in three minutes after the collision she went down. As far as is ascertained one fireman, six soldiers and one colored

The steamer was owned by James S. Whitney and S. B. Taft, of Boston, and another party in New York, where she is insured for \$50,000. She was valued at \$90,000. Just previous to the collision the steamer had taken cautions against accident by blowing her

Most of the officers of the Admiral Dupont leave for New York to night

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco-Henry S. Foote En Route for California, &c SAN FRANCISCO, Jue 3, 1865. The fire in this city on the 1st instant destroyed prop

eriy on the corner of Drum and Jackson streets to the amount of \$25,080. One man was burned to death. The Evening Bulletin is informed that Henry S. Foote late rebel Senator, is on his way overland to this State accompanied by his son-in-law, Senator Stewart, of Ne

vada. He has several married daughters here. The national fast was universally and solemnly ob

served on the coast.
Sailed brig Joanna, for Shanghae, with \$206,000 im Same origination of the mail steamship Golden City, for Pa-nama, with three hundred and twenty-one passengers, for New York, and \$930,000 in gold, only \$175,000 of

which goes to New York.

A Nevada paper says all the Chinese who have left
Virginia City for Idaho, and all who started from California or any other point, are now on their way back, having been ordered away by the miners of Idaho and Montana, who will allow no Chinamen in the mines There were recently about three hundred Celestials en camped at the Sink of Humboldt, on the way back.

Affairs in Kentucky.
PROMOTION OF GENERAL ALLEN—THE TUBP.

Louisville, June 10, 1866.
Brigadior General Robert Allen, Sr., Quartermant of the valley of the Mississippi, with headquarters been been promoted by the President to be a major general state of the president to be a major general state.

In the three mile race to-day Mr. Alexander's horse Asteroid, which, on Tuesday last, made the best time on record, won the race on the first heat, Loadstone sulking at the end of the first quarter stretch, and Dr. Lindsag being distanced.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1865. Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the national loan on Saturday amounted to \$1,663,100, in-cluding \$103,450 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, \$100,000 from the Third National Bank of St. Paul, \$100,600 from the Ninth National Bank of York, \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Albany, \$100,000 from the Merchants' National Bank of Bost and \$270,000 from Pratt & Co., of Baltimore. The to amount of subscriptions for the week is \$12,803,000.

The Gunboat Gettysburg. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11, 1865.

The gunboat Gettysburg, which put into Newport leaking, has been so far repaired as to leave for New York to-

DECOVERT OF INFERNAL MACHINES AT MORIE.—Two torpedoes were discovered on Monday in one of the rooms of the Custom House. The room had not been opened since the abandonment of the city by the Confederates, and when the door was unlocked and the knob turned by the orderly, some obstruction was felt that would not allow it to open, and, on being pushed with would not allow it to open, and, on being pushed with force enough, the door swung round disclosing a torpedo attached by a wire to the side of the door. Providentially the cap did not explode, although the lock was sprung. In the same room was found another torpedo, sprung. In the same room was found another torpedo, concealed under some loose papers in a desk, with strings leading among the papers, so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove rubbish. The first had made the party a little cautious, and this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand this one was also got rid of without doing any damand the sould be reductioned the same room to the contract of the con rubbish. The first had made the party a little cautious and this one was also got rid of without doing any dam age. Such flendish vindictiveness as displayed her should be punished summarily if the proper parties call be found to whom the matter is chargeable. The explosion of the torpede attached to the door would have tore the upper part of the Custom House to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.—Mobile News. May 21.